JUDGE BLACK AS A PATRIOT.

HIS GREAT ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

Fraud Wrapped in the Forms of Law is Fraud-Votes and Not Forgories Must be Counted-The Waters of Truth Rise Gradually but Surely, and then Look Out

(The Congressional Record's Report of Judge Black's Speech before the Electural Commission, Feb. 3, 1877, over the Frankalent Certificate from Florida.)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The time allowed for the opening of this argument on our side is nearly con-sumed. I do not presume to do more than merely supplement or enforce by a few general propositions Mr. Merrick's admirable statement of our case, which is as well calculated to impress the true nature of it on the minds of this court, and to give a full notice to the gen-Hemen on the other side of what we intend to rely upon, as anything that could possibly have been said. I am only "gilding refined gold" when I attempt to add anything to it.

You have before you the question whether this case is to be decided by you upon the evidence taken for the purpose of enabling the Senate and House of Representatives to do the duty which the Constitution cast upon them of counting the votes and of seeing that votes only were counted. For all the reasons that I gave this morning, and for many other roasons which I might add if I had time, I insist upon It that the evidence being once reported and filed in the cause is to be treated as a court of equity treats evidence in the same condition. You may throw it out; you are not required to give it, because you have admitted it, any particular amount of force or weight or value in your final judgment; but you are to look at it and determine the case upon all that is in it. And I can give you an assurance, founded upon some little experience, that a Judge never decides upon any subject much the worse for knowing a little about it before he does decide. This notion of determining the whole case upon an offer to admit evidence is a thing that you have got to forget. It is impressed upon those who practise the common law very strongly by that peculiar and anomalous system that is adopted in the common law courts upon jury

who practise the common law very strongly by that peculiar and anomalous system that is adopted in the common law courts upon jury trials. It is not natural; it does not belong to any other kind of tribunal. If there be any evidence here which comes through illegal channels, or if it comes from an improper source, let them move to suppress it. But being in already, and therefore part of the case now, you cannot ask us to offer it over again.

I need not certainly produce "Chitty's Pleading" and "Daniell's Channersy Practice." or "Starkie on Evidence," or any of the rest of the books in which these rules are laid down. I need not show you what is the code of procedure in courts of admiralty and courts of squity, for I take it for granted these are things on which I may speak as unto wise men. One of the gentlemen who spoke yesterday repeated what had been said by Judge Marshall, and which I am glad he did. We have heard it before, but it cannot be told too often, for it contains a very wholesome moral. The Judge said to a counsellor who was addressing him that a Judge of the Supreme Court was presumed to know something. I hope that no decision which you make in this case will repel that presumption. Indeed, I think it will be extended and enlarged, and that the presumption after this will be not only that Judges of the Supreme Court know something, but that members of the Senate and House of Representatives also know something.

There has been much talk here about getting behind the action of the State. I do believe firmly in the sovereign power of the State to appoint any person elector that she pleases, if she does it in the manner prescribed by the Legislature; and after she has made the appointment in that manner no man has a right to go bohind her act and say that it was an appointment in that manner no man has a right to go bohind her act and say that it was an appointment in that manner no man has a right to go bohind her act and say that it was an appointment for the General Government, who undertakes to a paper which was absolutely counterfeited, that is an end of it; you cannot produce any extrinsic evidence for the purpose of showing that it was a forgory, or any evidence to show that it is not genuine. The dectrine goes that far if it is to be adopted at all. Carry that proposition to its logical consequences, and where does it take you? That you must simply receive whatever anybody choosesto fabricate and lay before Congress through the President of the Senate, and that neither the Irresident of the Senate, and that neither the Irresident of the Senate, and that neither the Irresident of the Senate, and it hope to God that nobody here, even on the other side, will attempt to deny that the Congress of the United States has the worlfying power, the power that enables it to inquire whether this is a forgery or not; and, if you have the right to inquire whether it is or is not invalidated by the base fraud in which this thing was concected. The work of the counterfeiter is as well entitled to be received for truth as this spawn of a criminal conspiracy, got up to cheat the State and the Union, overturning and overthrowing the great principle that lies at the foundation of all our security.

Union, overturning and overthrowing the great principle that lies at the foundation of all our security.

Why, this doctrine that a thing which is false, wilfully false, is utterly void and good for nothing, has been by this court (I mean by the Supreme Court) asserted a thousand times. Nay, I undertake to say that the contrary doctrine has never yet been set up by any Judge or any lawyer whose authority is worth one straw. Suppose you have a case of a patent saued by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the validity of which depends upon a confirmation by the court, and he falsely recifes that the court delivered a judgment, which the record shows it never did pronounce, and upon that basis puts the patent. Is the patent worth anything? Why is it worthless? Because it is based upon a fact which is untrue. "False" is "fraudulent" in all cases of this kind.

When a man undertakes to say. Tecrtify to this fact," and at the time he does it there glares upon him from the record that lies before him the evidence that the fact is the other way, is not that a fraudulent certificate? And if it be fraudulent, is it not as void in law and as corrupt in morals as if it were a simple counterfeit?

In this case we show that it was fraudulent. How? By producing the evidence which the Governor was as well aware of as we are, which svery man and woman and child in this whole nation knew or had reason to believe was true, hamely, that the other set of electors had a decisive and clear majority of the votes that were received and counted at the polls. He knew it, because it was recorded in every county of his State; the votes were collected together and flied in the office of the Secretary of State. That is one way in which we show the falsehood and the fraud; but we show it spain by the evidence of an aut of the Legislature containing the solemn protest of the State against the cheat which her defacto Governor attempted to paim of upon her and upon the

prove it again by showing that the Goversor himself—not the same person, but the same officer—rebuked this fraud, declaring that the other parties, and not those whose votes are now offered, were elected and chosen, and authorized exclusively to cast the vote of the State.

acw offered, were elected and chosen, and authorized exclusively to cast the vote of the State.

Thus acted two departments of the State deverament of the State. But the State, determined not to be cheated out of her vote and determined that she would ascertain it in some undeniable form by a proceeding, the sorrectness and truth of which could never be imposched, took those usurpers by the throat and dragged them into a sourt of instice, and there, in the presence of a sometant tribunal, she impleaded them, charged them with the offence brought the other parties who also claimed to be her agents for this purpose and set them face to face. The proofs were given upon both sides, and it ended in a solemn adjudication by that court of competent jurisdiction that the persons who claimed to cast these vote for Hayes and wheeler had no right nor authority nor power whatever to do that thing.

Now look at this. Whenever a cause has been decided by a court of competent jurisdictions, the determination of that court, as a pleas is a bar, as evidence is conclusive of every fact and every matter of law which was or could have been adjudiced their, and neither law nor fact there determined shall ever afterward, collectedly or directly, be drawn into controversy sain, is not that the rule? It was so laid down in the Duchess of Kingston's case, which has, been followed in every court in Christendom

from that day to this. There is not in Epgland or America one Judge or one lawyer who has undertaken to assert that the law is otherwise stated, nor has it ever been attempted to be clothed in any other words than the clear and felicitious language used by Chief Justice De Grey in that case.

This doctrine has been applied over and over again to election returns as well as to all other things. It would be perfectly absurd to say that when the title to a horse is in question before a Justice of the Peace, the doctrine that makes the title void may be applied so as to save the horse to the honest owner of it, should not be applied to a case in which the rights of a whole nation are involved.

False returns have been made many times; false counts have been made at the polls; election officers have altered the count afferward. No man that I know of has ever said that an election fraud ought to be held to be successful merely because it was put into the forms of law; never before this time, except on two occasions. In New Jersey the Governor of that State stamped the broad seal upon a commission as members of Congress for five gentlemen whom he knew not to be elected. Congress said that certificate was void. They, the House of Representatives, did precisely what we ask the two Houses of Congress and you, their substitute, to do in this case. It was contended then, as now, that the certificate of the Governor was conclusive evidence of the right of the commissioned men to take their seats in the first place and participate in the organization of the House. Do not let it be said that this arose out of the right of a legislative body to pass upon the qualifications of its own members until they were organized. The right of those men to hold their seats until the time when their seats were declared vacant upon a petition of their advorsaries to unseat them was as conclusive as anything can be, supposing it to be honest. But it was not honest, and that made it all void. Mr. Commissioner Strong—Not allowed to take seats a

Mr. Black—I do not know but that your honor was in Congress at that time.
Mr. Commissioner Strong—No. sir.
Mr. Commissioner Strong—No. sir.
Mr. Black—I supposed you were. That was in 1839. You were not in Congress then. There was a very great struggle over it, and it lasted for four or flw weeks, one set of men pressing the fraud with as much vigor as any of our friends can press this one and it being resisted at the same time with perhaps more firmness than we are resisting now. There is another case, however, that one of the Judges upon this bench will recollect mora distinctly. I do not say that there was any judicial or legislative determination of that question which makes it authority in this case, but it is an illustration of the condition in which we are to be thrown if a mere fraud—a counterfeit—is to be neepted as sufficient to carry everything before it.

fore it. In 1838 Mr. Porter was elected Governor of In 1838 Mr. Porter was elected Governor of In 1838 Mr. Porter was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of about 14,000. It was thought desirable that the election should be set aside and treated as though it had not been held, and inorder to do that it was necessary that his opponents should have possession, not only of the Senate and Executive, which they had already but of the other house of the Legislature, the lower house; and in order to effectuate that they just simply manufactured, febricated impudently and boldly a fraudulent and false return of eleven members from the county of Philadelphia. The law was that the returns were to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and he was to make out from those returns a list of the persons who were entitled to be members of the House. fouse.
They said that certificate was conclusive evi-

They said that certificate was conclusive evidence, and it was conclusive evidence if the fourth section of the act of Congress in this case makes the Governor's certificate conclusive of the elector's election, because it is very mearly in the same language. You know what became of it—the Buckshot war. They intended to earry that out at the expense of covering the whole Commonwealth with blood and ashes, and would have done it only they could not get Gen. l'atterson and his men to fire on the people who were there assembled.

Until now, except in those two cases, nobody in this country has ever had the portentous impudence to offer a fraudulent vote and insist that the fraud could not be inquired into because, forsooth, it came wrapped in the forms of law.

because, forsooth, it came wrapped in the forms of law.

I believe my time is cut, and I am not going to trespass upon your Honors any further.

Mr. Black—There is one thing which I omitted to mention, and which it is necessary to call the attention of the court to; and that is the evidence which we have produced here to show that one of the Hayes electors was incligable on account of his being an officer of the Federal Government on the day the election took place. I suppose that makes a clear case as against him.

The Record's Report of Judge Black's Speech on Feb. 27, 1877, over the Frandulent Certificate of South Caro lina:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I had not, and have not now, any intention to argue this case. I nover heard the objections nor knew what they were until they were read in your presence this morning. It would be presumption in me to attempt an argument before a tribunal like this on such a case as this, having had no previous opportunity to consider it, which might put me in a condition better than the Judges themselves. You have heard as much of this ease and know as much about it as I do.

My idea of the duty which a counselor owes to a court or to any other tribunal, judicial or asi-judicial is that he should vor open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the Judges in coming to a correct conclusion; and if he is not in a situation to do that he

ought to keep silence. Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last

man in this whole nation who should be called upon to sheak here and now. Everybody has suffered more or less by events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppression and wrong. But perhaps I, more than most others, have felt the consciousness that I have lost the dignity of an American citizon. I, in common with the rest, am degraded and humiliated. This nation has got her great big foot in a trap. It is vain to struggle for her extrication.

I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so abjected me, that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor defrauded, broken-hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more good or a faing than the rest and conclude to doubt truly, that it matters nothing white he can go gladly if anything which I can go gladly if anything which I can go gladly if anything which I can go gladly if anything which the country is threatened; a President deriving his title from a shameless swindle, not merely of fraud, but a fraud detected and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made of, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed, I ought to go to the grave as freely as I ever went to my bed. I see, however, no practical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me insuperable, but I cannot hope that they will wear that appearance in other men's eyes. Perhaps the feeling which I in common with millions of others, entertain on this subject prevents us from seeing this thing in its rue light. But you are wise, you are calm. You can look all through this awful business with a learned spirit; no passionate hatred of this grant fread and the way it was a feel and or other seed to be all our notions of public right and public wrong have allowed the proce

the election fliegal.

That, is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all authority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army out the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove—the

offer will so upon record, and there it will stand forever—that every poll in Charleston sounty, where they rushed into the ballot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the

7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are controlled by military force cannot be republican in form or substance. For this I dits the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchance the old-time law has yet any influence. Do you not see the hideous depth of national degradation into which you will plunge us if you sanctify this mode of making a President. Brush up your historical memory and think of it for a moment. The man whom you elect in this way is as purely the creature of the military power as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the Pratterian guards controlled the hustings and counted the votes.

votes.
But then we cannot get behind the returns.

Institute we cannot get bening the returns. Oscotial Not we will be them. No. That is the law of course. We may strong down on our knees and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizons; but we might as well put the presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more favor than we shall be heard by our adversarios. We are at their mére; it is only to them the presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more favor than we shall be heard by our adversarios. We are at their mére; it is only to them infortunately cannot belp us. You are bound by the new law which you have made. You are, of course, addicted, like other people, to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the control of the course of the course, addicted, like other people, to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the course, addicted, like other people, to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the present of the schall proposed their act, this hed it, and left their work in such a state that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons, who had no power to appoint, faisfield that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons, who had no power to appoint, faisfield the record of the actual population of the persons, who had no power to appoint, faisfield the record of the actual population of the persons, who had no power to appoint faisfield the record of the actual population of the persons, who had no power to appoint faisfield in the record of the actual population of the persons, and the persons and th

same reformation which the Turkish Govern-ment is now proposing to its people. The Sul-tan promises that if he is sustained in his present contest he will establish and act upor

present contest he will establish and act upon certain principles.

First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately, and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be governed by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith. Thirdly, no subordinate officer when he commits an illegal act shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of his superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet bag thieves. Their pet policy is for the South to be

ment is going to be as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet-bag thieves. Their pet policy is for the South to be abandoned. They offer us everything but one; but on that subject their lips are closely sealed. They refuse to say that they will not cheat us hereafter in the elections. If they would only agree to that: if they would only repeat of their election frauds and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our folicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted, and the law you have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expect such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what kind of secundrels constitute the returning boards and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say: We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuse, and under faisehood have we hid ourselves. But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and showly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. The refuge of lies shall be swent away and the hiding place of faisehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait i retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow, but dreadfully fine. Wait till the flood gate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait and you will see fine grinding then.

"And this word signifieth the removing of these things which are shaken, that these things which cannot be shaken may remain." was the text of the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's sermon yesterday morning in the East Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on the "Church of the Future." He said: "The things which are shaken the Future." He said: "The things which are shaken are creeds, theological dogmas, and church furniture. When Israel was a little boy, God put small clottes on him. When he got big he was put into larger clothes. Laws must be made to fit the people. The Church is too far away from the people. Sits needs to be hauled out on the dry dock and to have the barnacles of dogmas scraped off. A friend once said to Fresident Lincoln, referring to his semi-weekly receptions: 'Enri't it dangerous to have the people up here so often!' Lincoln replied. 'The danger is that the President will get too far away from the people. I bathe in the people twice a week. Theological soldiers have had their day and served their purpose, now let spiritual wheat grow on the ramparet. the ramparts.

Tidon't pay to stand under the trees and debate about the backets. It is a question of applies. I've noticed that the tree under which the most clubs are found bears the best fruit. Bretiren apple trees, let us pray for clubs. Some physicians would, ather let a man detan curs him outside of the orthodox way. The Church has been in the past, like robine in the nest, ready to awallow anything that comes. The church of the future will be patterned after the life of Christ."

Losing his Six Children.

FAYETTVILLE, N. C., Aug. 26.-Mr. James Z. Knight of Chatham county has lost all six of his children. Three of them were taken with diphtheria last weak and died in quick succession. Yesterday two of the remaining three children were playing in the yard, the mother being inside the house with the youngest. A scream caused her to hasten cut, only to find the children in the agonies of death, they having been bitten by a ratificiantae. When the distracted mother returned to thouse she saw that a large pot of boiling scap had failed from the dre and burned or scalled the baby beyond receivery. night of Chatham county has lost all six of his children

THE CANYASS IN OHIO.

terman and Gos. Burbin Ward on the Jenor Question and the Tarts.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.-John Sherman and Gen. Durbin Ward spoke for the two parties in Ohio last night. Senator Sherman's speech was delivered at a Republican meeting in Findlay and Gen. Ward's at a Democratic gathering in Galion. Both of them touched on the temperance question and on the tariff. Mr. Sherman extelled the Scott law, which makes the sale of whiskey free on the payment of a \$2,000,000 into the various county treasuries and he spoke regretfully of the fact that in the thirty years since the Constitution was adopted they had lost \$50,000,000 by the failure to enforce this species of taxation. On the tariff question Mr. Sherman spoke on the side of protection. Gen. Durbin Ward opposed the Scott law. He said: "If the constitutional right to law. He said: "If the constitutional right to tax the liquor traffic exists, which I doubt, it is because you can tax a business simply, for the statute, as to the tax, has no police elements in its provisions. Construing the preamble in connection with the body of the statute, the evils it is intended to prevent are only that the business had escaped taxation. This tax is in no sense a form of police, and, as a tax for revenue, it ought to be apportioned according to the extent of the business. The sale of one barrel of whiskey ought not to be taxed as much as the sale of one hundred barrels." He thought that if the law is constitutional, it should be amended in that respect, and also stripped of its tyrannical penalties. He added:

This law is one of the shrewlest pieces of legislation ever invested. No "circumlocution office" ever more admitty studied "hew not to do it." After striving all winter to carry water on one shoulder and whiskey on the other, the ne just ultra of the jugglery was reached in the Scott law. It was thought it would be a winning eard with the hard-field taxpayer, and touch his pocket nerve. And then it was thought it would please the saleon keep r by giving him a legal sanction for his hashess, and keep him out of the clutches of informers or police officers. And then it would open a drain slop, effects honest work, with the proud consciousness that he was leasening he at taxes at the same time. And then it was thought it would make shrkels for the treasury without licensing the accursed traffice-collecting tribute from the devil in the name of the Lord. It was intended to court the taxpayer and the salom keeps, the tupler and the temperance man at the same time. But it is no settlement at all of the question, and while it may catch a stray vote, it is a mere party expedient, and leaves on our hands the veced question.

On the taxiff question Gen. Ward said:

The Republican party advocates the pretective principle and the Democratic party is the revenue. tax the liquor traffic exists, which I doubt, it is

WORSHIP UNDER THE TREES.

Some who Took the Wrong Path in Trying to Go to a Colored Camp Meeting.

People who landed from the ferry at Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday, found a twohorse truck standing in the street. On its sides were large sheets of muslin with the To the Camp Meeting at Foley's Grove." A score of men and women, one-third of them colored, climbed on to the truck by means of a swinging step at the rear, and took sents on two long wooden benches. The ride to the grove was over a long, dusty road, and then through a lane that wound along through fields and up a gentle slope till the edge of a

planed boards were spread out before it. Posters on the trees said that for two weeks from Saturday, the 25th, the African M. E. Church of Stapleton, the Rev. Robert Francis pastor, would hold a camp meeting in that grove. The Rev. Mr. Francis was on the platform. He is a light mulanto, with a fine head, and of good address. With him sat the Rev. James A. Barton of the Fifteenth street church of this city; also the Rev. Mr. Miller of the Yerkville Colored Church. The choir, composed of a dozen young colored people sang "Beulan Land," and the Rev. Mr. Miller preached a short sermon on Christ's baptism. The audience, two-thirds of whom were whites, sat in the shade and listened attentively. One or two of the older white men choed the fervent "Amen," which some of the colored brothers shouted as the preacher grew eloquent. It was not done in derislon. Then a collection was taken for the aid of a fund to pay off the mortgage on the Stapleton Church. The mortgage is \$750, the Rev. Mr. Barton said. They hoped to clear it off during the two weeks of the meeting. A large number of dimes and nickels were dropped into the collection baskets. Then all sang. "Am I a soldier of the Cross?" The benediction was pronounced and the crowd scattered through the woods or returned to their homes.

A few eating stands were kept by colored men. The shed on the opposite side of the hill was the property of the owner of the grove. The church had nothing to do with it.

SARAH DERENBECHER'S SUICIDE

An Act Long Contemplated Because of Fears of Being Beserted by ker Lover.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.-The inquest in the case of Miss Sarab Derenbecher, who committed suicide on Tuesday last, by taking morphine, shows that for some weeks past the girl had been disturbed in mind from jeanousy of her lover and fears of desertion. For over a year she had been intimate with Frank Schubmehl, Jr., and it was generally supposed by the friends of both that an engagement existed between them. On Monday night last he called tween them. On Monday night last he called upon her at about 10 o'clock and remained until nearly midnight. He testifies that she asked him whether he intended to marry her and that he replied in the negative. She told him that he would be sorry for his decision, and, bidding him good night she went into the house. At about 2 o'clock her condition was discovered, and, despite every remedy that could be applied, she died at 11 o'clock of the same day. Two letters were read at the inquest which show that the act had been contemplated for some time. The first reads as follows:

Should I dis and not be able to see or speak to any one. I wish to have my plain gold ring left on the third mage of the left hand, and my bair to be arranged the same way that I have worn it every day, fied with white ribbon. Should Frank be unkind to the between this day and then, return the pen he gave to ne with my curse, and, if there is any such thing as coming back to him, I will do so. I would like to be dressed in white.

The other weither on a second in white. The other, written on a scrap of paper evidently just after taking the fatal drug, is as follows:

I have had joy and sorrow. I have proved what life could give. I have hoved and have been beloved: I am sick and heartsore and weary. Let me sleep, but deep—deep—never to wake more. I have gone mad; I love you; let me die. The last clause was evidently written after the drug begun to take effect.

Munting After Prize Fighters.

HACKENSACE, Aug. 26 .- Sheriff Hopper of Ber en county was hastly summoned from his farm at mail Lots yesterday with a story that a party of New York bruisers intended to break the Sabbath by having a prize fight at Hoyler's landing on the Hudson, twelve miles from Hackensacs. The time for the encounter was given as daylight.

Deputy sheriff Herring was sent out at 3 o'clock this morning with fifteen constables. They reached the morning with fifteen constables. They reached the inading at daybrask and patrolled the country for several hours without accing evidence of fight or fighters. They returned to Hackensack covered with dust and chagrin.

The Bible expression "cometh like a thief in the night," was apt and forcib. They had poor police them and no think the first thief in the night," was a set of the cometh the first think in the night was a set of the cometh the cometh the cometh the cometh the cometh the control of cramp, diarrhors, or choicers in the most times "these brought minery and death, since the discovery of Perry Davis Pain Killer they are only a tamperary inconvenence. You need the lift you don't want to, nor even suffer pain. A bottle on hand and a prompt application of the remedy will scatter these mid night messengers of we quicker than a burgiar alarm will scatter this ver in the night — 4 is

STOPPING A DOG FIGHT.

An East Side Match that Mr. Hargh's Mon Heard About and Attended. Lights gleamed through the clinks in the sides of an old unused stable back of Harrington's slaughter house in Forty-third street, near First avenue, on Saturday night. Occasionally men, by twos and threes, would approach the door, knock, give a response to the interrogation from within, and dodge inside the door, which was only partly opened and quickly shut. At 10 o'clock Superintendent Hankinson of Mr. Bergh's society crept stealthilly up to the building, followed closely by Officers Lam-bert, Carpenter, and Smart of his command The society men had got wind of a fight that was arranged to come off between two cele-brated East side dogs, upon which much money had been staked. The officers applied their ears and eyes to the clinks in efforts to learn if the fight had begun. They were unable to see, but they heard enough dog talk to assure them that they were on a right track.

Officer Smart procured a ladder, scaled an adjoining shed, and found an entrance into a pickling shed connecting with the barn. The other officers followed and enacement themselves in a couple of unused pickling vatu, from which they got a view of the scene within the stable without fear of being discovered.

They saw a pit in which two dogs stood in charge of landlers. Among the spectators were thirty or forty well-known sporting men. One of the dogs was a two-year-old gray and white brindle buil named Nipper, weighing 33 pounds, and the other was an old white dog named Joek, weighing 40 pounds a veteran of the east side, and the favorite in the betting.

Superintendent Hankinson sent Officer Smart to Capt. Mount's station, in Fifty-first street, for help. Four policemen were detailed. They arrived just as the fight was concluding, and, climbing up the ladder, jumped in through a window. A general stampede ensued. The dogs were left struggling upon the floor. Men ran to the door, but the p licemen had backed a wagon up against it, and it could not be opened. Some of the men get out on the roof and jumped to the ground. Seven were captured. Patrick Deignan fought Officer Lambert of Mr. Bergh's society, and was knocked senseless. The dogs were separated and secured. The brindle had to be clubbed over the head before he would let go his grip. The white was so bady used up that he could not stand. He was carried to the society's wagon. The prisoners were taken to the Fifty-first street police station, where they accounted for themselves as Owen Coyle, a stage driver, of 312 East Forty-fifth street; Patrick Degnan, a truck driver, of 11 Sheriff street; Nicholas Kirby, a butcher, of Forty-ninth street and First avenue; Joseph Dolan, a stonecutter, of 977 Second avenue; Matthew Lyons, a laborer money had been staked. The officers applied their ears and eyes to the clinks in efforts to

The Base Ball Records.

The records of the League and American Won. Lost Clubs.
52 25 Eclipse.
50 24 Allegheny.
47 20 Baltimore.
43 32 Columbus. the amateur arena the Commercials of Brooklyn all but won the Long Island Association's pen the record being as follows:

leads, with the Prospects second, and the Atlas menthrick with the West of the Second Regiment's nine, and not the Twenty-third's which was defeated by the Seventh of Saturday at the Park.

The Cheinnatt management will reserve all of their its present team for next season, and will add two or three new men to it.

Bullivan has again been sugged to play with the St. Chilly an has again been several times released and taken the Medical the Second Second to the Second Second

Verrinder | 1 at 11 | 15 | Distance. | 20 miles | Conover | 4 at 10 | 49 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 49 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 49 | 183 miles | Verrinder | 3 at 11 | 40 | 203 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 11 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 183 miles | Conover | 1 at 10 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 |

When the race closed at 4 o'clock Verrinder had eight home, four having arrived at 3 o'clock. The next journey will be on Saturday from Lynchiurg, Va. 358 miles for Jersey Gity Heights and SSS for Keyport.

Twenty-eight birds owned by the Brooklyn club were liberated in Newport, Pa. at 8 11 A. M. yesterday, in a race for club prizes and record. The entry was: Bradshaw, 12, Ballard, S. Evana, S. Hull, 3. The prize winning returns were as follows: Evana, 3 birds at 1.36 P. M. distance, 164 6 miles average pixed, 562 yards. Bladshaw, 12, birds at 1.121; distance, 164 5 miles; speed, 852 yards. When the race closed at 2 o'clock eighteen birds had been timed, the last winning at the Ballard loft at 1.32 P. M.; speed, 859 yards. The next race will be on Sept. 2, from l'etersburg, l'a. 212 miles.

Men and Girls' Swimming Races.

A swimming exhibition drew a crowd of sighthesers to Land & Kornig's awimming academy, at the foot of East Fifty fifth street, yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of boys viewed the contest from the floating baths. There were three races, with a gold medal for first price and a silver medal for second prize in each event. There were seven entries for the men's one-mile race. The contestants started from Thirty fifth street, and awain with the tide to Fifty fifth street. I quaix kaifmann was first and Charles Boscowitz a good second. In the voung men's race, one-half mile, there were six entries. Henry Klins won, with George Geyer second. Bertina Forler, Mass Airens, and Mass Lesser swam in the girls' quarter-mile race, and finished in the order named.

John Murphy drove Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp's bay gelding Charley Hogan a quarter of a mile in 32% seconds at the tientlemen's Driving Park last week.

Mr. Frank Work's team, Edward and Dick Swiveller. have been worked on alternate days singly, as a change from their team exercise, previous to being shapped for Hartford, where there is going to be a trial of speed in a few days between them and Mr. William lockefeller's Hartford, where there is going to the a trial of speed in a few day's between them and Mr. William Rockefeller's team Independence and Cleora.

D. B. Herrington drave his young bay mare by Mr. Commis Kirkwood in 2021;
The lake Commodors Vanderblit's favorite bay mare Daisy Burns record 2020 and a few days ago, aged 28 years, at H. S. Smith & Fashion Stund Farm in Trenton.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE Reunion of the Smith family, Peapack, N. J., Aug. 29. Annual regatta of the Union Boat Clob on the Harien Factival of the Frank Fox Association, Long Park, to Festival of the Frank Fox Association, morrow evening.
Annual chowder of the Edward J. Riley Club at College Point, kept. 3.
Benedit to John McMaster, Williamsburgh Athletic Club grounds, Sept. 8.
Seawaniaka Corinthian Yacht Club saiting matches for open boats on Thuraday.
Prize swimming by a mateurs at Braun's bath, Sixty-fifth street, East Biver, on Sept. 2. In Washington Park, on Sept 3, summer night recep-tion of the Daniel M. Donegan Club. In Caledonian Park, Newark, on Thursday, games of the Essez Rowing and Athletic Club. The New York Caledonian Club's annual games, Jones's Wood and Washington Park, Sept. 6.
The Tally Ho and Coaching Club of the Thomas Maher Association will go to College Point to-day. At Dorion's Point, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, an Annual reunion, dinner, and salt water bath of the Im-pecunious Club at Brighton Beach Hotel on Saturday. Excursion of the second platoon of the Sixteenth Pra-cinct police to Iona Island on Sept. 4. Music by Gil-more's band. Concert and summer festival of the United Scandi-navian Societies of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jar-sey, in Washington Park, to-day.

Court Calcudare This Bay. SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS. -- No calendar

Base Ball, Polo Grounds, To-day. Grand match for the championship of America—Metro-politan vs. St. Louis, the leading club in the champion-ship race. Game called at \$P.M. Admission 25c.—44c.

Base Ball, Manhattan Grounds, To-day,

Decitne of Man. sith at and 8th av. Game called at 4.30. Delaware and Stock Exchange. Ladies free. Adm. 15c.—Adv. Base Bail, Brooklyn, 4 P. M. To-day. Washington Park Sib av. Great game. Brooklyn va. Eclipse of Louisville. Admission, 25 cts.—Ads

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The flurry of ten days ago gave out sooner than was anticipated. The market closed at its strongest point on Saturday a week ago. nd began to tumble at the very opening or Monday. It has been tumbling ever since, and will probably continue to do so till the short interest becomes too large and an opportunity for a quick squeeze presents itself again. It is practically the bear party that sustains prices nowadays, and gives a pittance to the broker by periodically overselling the market, and hus furnishing opportunities for sharp twists Had it not been for the short sales prices would have gone down much faster and much lower.

thus furnishing opportunities for sharp twists. Had it not been for the short sales prices would have gone down much faster and much lower, and Wall street would not have one-fifth of the business it has now, poor as that is.

It is the general belief, as it is the general talk, that Wall street is passing through a period of liquidation. But that is not so. The process which it is passing through is merely that of marking down prices and solling out, in some instances, below cost. Wall street is nothing but a big shore of fancy and adulterated goods, of which it is trying to get rid now. It is a forced sale, but there is no actual liquidation yellow the cash boys. Salesmen, and floor walkers are discharged, and the business is reduced to legitimate, staple articles of trade. A new business will then be started, and new customers will probably come in. Except petty retail dealers, buying for a quick turn, there is nobody in the market now at home, and the reports from abroad are of the most discouraging character. The London Times, the London World, and several other papers have recently had editorials earnestly warning the British public against purchasing any American securities.

Mr. Villard is trying to remedy the evil (at least as far as his stocks are concerned) by bringing over a cargo of Gormans, whom he is taking out to the far Northwest, with a view of the sale is patient. The condense when he is stocks are concerned by bringing over a cargo of Gormans, whom he is taking out to the far Northwest, with a view of the sale like a calle should be stoning.

Willard is trying to remedy the evil (at least as far as his stocks are concerned) by bringing over a cargo of Gormans, whom he is taking out to the far Northwest, with a view of the calle of the sale is a stangent and out the far and the carbon and the reporter from the calle working on some one's patent?" was asked of Mr. Martin.

Willard is trying to remedy the evil (at least as far as his stocks are concerned) by bringing over a cargo of Gormans, wh

least as far as his stocks are concerned) by bringing over a cargo of Germans, whom he is taking out to the far Northwest, with a view of introducing them to the inexhaustible resources of that wonderland. But as he brought over mostly doctors, professors, and journalists, there is not much chance that the expedition will result in any influx of German money into the "Blind Pool" treasury. The German are very fond of free lunches free excursion and everything free; but they are still more fond of their thalers and marks, and the intellectual and distinguished company now at the Brunswick Hotel do not represent any large amount of this kind of

coin. They will probably reciprocate the courtesy of Mr. Villard and write glowing articles on the beauties of American scenery, they won't make anybody buy a share of Villard's stocks. Several parties of intelligent Wall street men have recently taken vacation trips to the Northern Pacific region, and all of them agree in the opinion that it will take years and years to populate it and give busiiess to the road. As one of them remarked, there are too many square acres to the inhabitant at present."

The cowboys who are reported to have made a plot to kidnap President Arthur will be very coolish if they attempt to carry out their scheme. He is strongly escorted, and they will probably be unable to get him without a severe fight. And even if they do catch him they will have a hard time of it to obtain any ransom. All the good Democrats of the country would fields and up a gentle slope till the odge of a plece of woods was reached. Six tents and one shanty stood in the edge of the clearing.

The camp meeting is in the valley just over the ridge, said a man, as the passengers climbed out of the wagon.

A well worn trailled off to the left and into a deep valley. A sharp curve around the end of a heavy clump of bushes and small trees disclosed a large shed roof supported by posts. Between the posts broad boards were placed forming convenient counters. The structure was surrounded by a crowd of white men and boys. Within it was a pyramid of heavy iron hooped kegs. Two white men drew an amber fluid with a creamy foam on its surface from two of the kegs into glasses with handles on them. This was the wrong path. The most of those who took it retraced their stops and waked in an opposite direction over fresh green grass and down a hill into a natural amphitheatty. The ground sloped gently on three sides and rose abruptly on the fourth.

A rade platform was built against the steep hillside. Long rows of seats made of unplaned boards were spread out before it. Fosters on the trees and that for two weeks from Saturday, the 25th, the African M. E. Church of Stapleton, the Rev. Robert Francis passes, would hold a camp meeting in that be sure to object to any disbursement of pub-

to answer, before leaving the city, the ques-tion which has so often been put to him, privately and publicly, and which is said to be now in the process of being put to him through the courts. The question is a very simple one: "Are the bonds and stocks constituting the property of the Oregon Transcontinental Company in the treasury of that company, or are

they pawned, and, if so, to what extent?" Gould's latest scheme may not succeed, but it is, nevertheless, one of the smartest he ever conceived. For the past two years he has been

working hard to start a public discussion on

the subject of the Government going into the

telegraph business. J. G. Bennett, who hates Gould, has fallen into the trap, and is now crying that the Government ought to build a new system of lines. This is just what Gould wants. for he knows that, while Bennett is seeking to ruin the Western Union, his cry, if successful can result only in the purchase of the existing lines. Gould knows that it would take the Government ten years to build 400,000 miles of poles and wires, for 40,000 miles a year would be fast building. Then, again, the Government could not make itself a party to a confisca tion scheme by placing itself in competition with private or corporate enterprises. Apart from Gould's interest in the Western Union. there are probably over \$50,000,000 invested all over the country in telegraph enterprises, and that capital could not be attacked by Government competition without a howl of public indignation. Of course, the only complete system which the Government could purchase and make any immediate use of would be the Western Union, and Gould appears to have a neat little scheme ready to propose as soon as the public discussion of the subject has become ripe enough. He intends to offer to give up to the Government the whole of the Western Union property upon the basis of yearly payments of the surplus earnings for twenty years to come. The payment is to be made in bonds or cash, as the Government profers. This new plan would give the Government the immediate possession of the lines for nothing, since the yearly payments would consist only of the money earned over and above the expenses of running the concern upon the basis of the existing rates for messages. It is by a similar arrangement that the British Government purchased the telegraphs, and Gould sees there a very acceptable precedent. The effort, if successful, would give him and his associates in twenty years something like \$150,000,000, for the net earnings are estimated at \$7,500,000 a year. It would be a very fine piece of business to scoop in \$150,000,000 for what cannot be sold now in the market for one-third that price. A strong lobby is said to be getting ready, and friends of Gould's aver that the fight between him and Bennett is only on the surface, and that things have been so arranged that the Herald will help roll the bail if it is

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

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BETTER THAN THE CHICAGO GRIP Superintendent Martin Expinies the Car Orig

"Some people seem to think you should have adopted the grip used in Chicago and San Francisco for your cars instead of delaying to experiment with Col. Paine's device," was said Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn

Bridge on Saturday.
"We expected that. They will not grumble after they fully understand why we have done so," he replied. "The Chicago grip consists of two strong iron jaws that close together on the cable like a pair of pincers. With the cable running at ten miles an hour the jaws do not

SUBMARINE OUN PRACTICE.

The Destroyer to go unt Beyond Sandy Hook

Again this Morning. The torpedo boat Destroyer will go to see at 6 o'clock this morning, and when outside of Sandy Hook will begin practice with the tor-

pedoes at a net target. One of the assistante of Mr. Ericsson, the inventor, said yesterday: "The Destroyer is a marvel of mechanical compactness and power. She is 130 feet long. carries a gigantic gun that is 30 feet long, and yet has in her hold, which is all below the water line, the most powerful marine engines of their size known. There are nine separate engines, all within that space, and none of them is near enough to the surface of the water to be reached by projections.

within that space and none of them is near enough to the surface of the water to be reached by projectiles.

The Destroyer can travel at a rate of speed that would exceed that of Jay Gould's yacht if her strong engines were put to their best. Her regular speed is seventeen miles an hour, through almost any waters, and when going at the rate of thirteen miles an hour her strong engines will turn her about abruptly within her own length.

The destructive power of the explosives that will be put into the torpedoes intended for the Destroyer's use will be equal to 500 tons of powder. That will be sufficient to destroy the largest and most heavily-plated man-of-war now alleat. The crew on a vessel struck by one of these torpedoes would hardly realize what had touched their vessel. The gun on the Destroyer will send such a torpedo 900 feet in two seconds. The purpose of the tests now to be made with the gun will be to discover exactly how much the course of the torpedo through the water is varied by the action of tides or one inineeness. That is the great problem with us. Shooling torpedoes 02.25; water is an untried and excellent in the sum of the default.

All must be educated to its requirements. All must be educated to its requirements. All must be educated to its requirements.

All must be educated to its requirements.

All must be educated to the remore from two to three feet below water mark only. Their draught of water varies, however, and it is to accust me the gunner to make accurate alims in case of such variations that we are now practising.

A long net hanging in the water is used for the target. The dummy to read one of the torpedoes of the target to make accurate alims in the staget.

practising.

"A long net hanging in the water is used for the target. The dummy torpede goes through it, and by estimating the location of the holes made we know the exact deflections, horizontal or lateral, made by the torpedo during its passage from the gun to the net. We will shoot at a 900 feet range.

"Mr. Eriesson has only been on board the Destroyer once. He works entirely from drawings, and knows precisely how every piece of machinery on board of her should look."

On the Ineffectiveness of the Straw Hat. Joseph H. Hart was held at the Tombs yesterday for trial on the charge that he pawned diamonds intrusted to him by Morris Ginsberg of G. Nassan street for sale on commission. In the preliminary of aworn with his hit on and in the Hebrew form.

"That's all nonsense, sir," a id-dustice Herrinan. "All people and religious are allse in this free country. Why, that gentleman has a straw hat. It would be no good, according to the Tainud, to put on a straw hat. We are not in Hussia or in Poland. In this country we swear not lin Hussia or in Poland. In this country we swear on the Bhise. I trust in that gentleman's head and his heart, where true religion is seated, and not in his straw hat, which certainly is not orthodox. I knew a young man who several years ago, was continually resorting to the courts, and always insisted upon putting on his hat it was generally a straw hat, too. That young man is now serving twenty years imprisonment as one of the Ludlow street firebugs."

Churges Against Gov. Begole,

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The papers here publish, in advance of its filing, a bill in chancery against Jostan W. Begole, Governor of Michigan, charging him with maifcassance in the management of the estate of his de-cassed son, Frank C. Begole. The son died in Florida, in 1873, and, the bill asserts, under directs he deeded to his father 1993 serves of Wisconsin land. It is also declared that the devernor paid to the widow of the decased occased, and has the S. S. S. Desirance on the life of the de-cassed, and has the bill to the declaring as truete-and Suardian. The bill to their on behalf of the Infant grandson of the Governor.

The Billiard Tournament.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The billiard tournament closed last night with a balk line game, 000 points, for \$500, between Schaefer and Sexton. Schaefer won in nineteen ininings. Sexton secret 327 points. Schaefer's highest run was 129, and Sexton's 88. The game occu-pied one hour and forty minutes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Trits DAY.
Subrises. 5-21 | Sub-subs. 6-41 | Moon rises. 12-50
Randy Hook. 3-33 | Gov. Island. 4-13 | Hull Gate... 6-03

Arrived-SUNDAY, AUG. 26. Barends, Hamburg Aug. 12, and Havre 14th Wiegand, Breinen Aug. 12, and Southamp 88 Salier, Wiegand, Breimm Aug., 12, and South 18th.

58 Heimfal, Johansen, Copenhagen Aug. 8.

58 Tyram, Swain, Gehros July 22.

58 F. C. Krightl, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C.

58 State of Texas, Lewis, Gibesston,

58 State of Texas, Lewis, Gibesston,

58 Wyanche, Hughers, Richmond.

58 Herakwater, Rosz, Lewes,

58 Commenweath, Van Kirk, Philadelphia,

58 Septime, Berry, Hoston,

58 Septime, Rosry, Hoston,

58 Ref. Septime, Berry, Hoston,

58 Ref. Septime, Berry,

58 Ref. Septime, Ber

Sa Polynesian, from Montreal, at Movilla, ha Frisia, from New York off the Lizard, ha Britannic, from New York, off Fastnet

Sa Arizona, from Queenstown for New York. Be Bothnia, from Queenstown for New York

MARRIED.

DUPUY—CHUTE—At New Brighton S. L. by the Rev. J. Barry, Mr. George Dupuy of Paris France, to Katherine Panine, daughter of Sichard Chairo. The Rev. Brighton S. L. by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Louisine Waldros Elder to Barry O. Havenington, Louisine Waldros Elder to Barry O. Haveninger, KEMP—BURGESS—Ou Wednesday, Aug. 22, by the Rev. Alexander McLenn, D. D., Robert S. Kemp of New York to Mary W. Burgess, only daughter of James Blyths Burgess, late of Minneapolis, Rithu.

DIED.

CONNER—On Saturday, the 25th inst. Clinton C., in-fant son of John R. and M. Agnes Conter.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in-yled to attend the funeral from the respector of the parents. It? India st. oreempoint on Monday, Aug. M. vited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, 112 India at, Greenpoint on Monday, Aug. W. 12 P. M. HAYKON—Suddenly, Sunday morning, William Hayron, in his 22d year. Funeral from his late residence, 24 St. Paul's av. Jersey (tity, N. J. Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M. William Hay-Buddenly, Sunday, Aug. 25, Joshua David Witham, in the 56th year of his age.
Relatives and friends, also members of Advance Lodge, 635, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the Astoriam M. E. Uhrreh, Long Island City, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

Special Motices.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA MARVEL-lously braces up the system, purifics, and invigorates. Every invalid needs it. PAIRBANKS ROCK CANDIES break a

Hem Bublications.

WASTED-Plumbers and steam filters to insert in The Sandary Engineer, purinced Threefty at 14 William St., for said by my Strangers, Scribb 2007